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S/119/60/000/011/004/009
B012/B054

9.8300

AUTHOR: Kireyev, V. T.

TITLE: Separation of Current Impulses From the Sine Curve of Ultra-low Frequency, and Control of Their Width

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1960, No. 11, pp. 8 - 10

TEXT: To separate certain angles in the rotation of the axis of a system, it is usual to employ cam contact devices which show a number of essential shortcomings. The author describes a device which does not show these shortcomings and, besides, makes it possible to separate and control the angles from the distance. For illustration, he solves a concrete task. The solution is based on the possibility of controlling the response and release phases of a contactless magnetic relay. This control is realized by changing the shift of the working point on the load curve of the relay, or by changing the control signal (sine curve). Fig. 1 shows the principle of impulse separation by channels and the control of the impulse width. Contactless magnetic relays may have a suppressor or a transformer circuit. Although the latter is of low efficiency (10% at most), it operates twice
Card 1/4

X

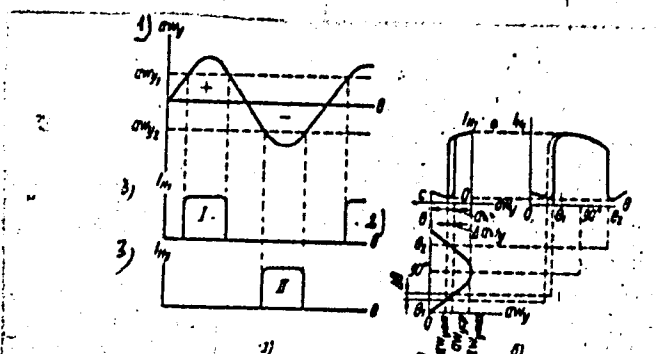
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Separation of Current Impulses From the Sine S/119/60/000/011/004/009
Curve of Ultralow Frequency, and Control of B012/B054
Their Width

as reliably as the former, which is also shown here. Fig. 4a shows the basic circuit diagram of the device mentioned. It permits a separation of current impulses from the sine curve in two channels, and a control of their width in the range of 30-180°. Fig. 4b shows the load characteristic of the relay. The electrical data of the device are given. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

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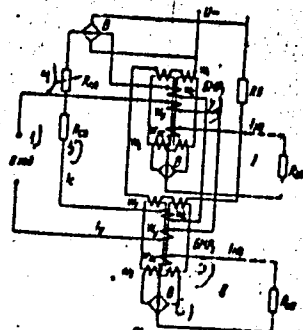
Рис. 1. Принцип выделения импульсов из синусоиды и регулирования их ширины посредством бесконтактных магнитных реле.

Legend to Fig.1: Principle of separation of impulses from the sine curve, and control of their width by means of contactless magnetic relays: 1) Specific ampere turns of the control system, 2) sine curve phase, 3) load currents in the channels, 4) cut-off level at which the relay responds, 5) cut-off level at which the relay releases.

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Legend to Fig.4:
Basic circuit diagram and load character-
istic of a contactless magnetic relay:
1) Input, 2) first relay, 3) second relay,
4) variable resistance, 5) constant
resistance, 6) rectifier bridge.

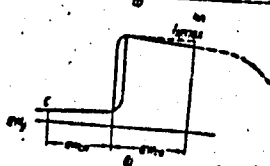


Рис. 4. Принципиальная схема
и нагрузочная характеристика
БМР.

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4X

KIREYEV, V.T. (Moskva)

Motion of a shock wave in case of the noninstantaneous opening of
the diaphragm of a shock tube. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.1
mashinost. no.6:144-146 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Shock waves)

L 16178-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(h) LJP(c) JD/WW
 ACC NR: AP6002369 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/006/0130/0132

AUTHOR: Kireyev, V. T. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: The influence of nonequilibrated chemical reactions on the decay of an arbitrary discontinuity

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 6, 1965, 130-132

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave structure, detonation kinetics, shock tube, blast wave, shock wave reflection, unsteady shock wave, compression shock wave

ABSTRACT: Earlier experiments showed that after the disruption of the diaphragm in shock tubes which use exothermic reacting gaseous mixtures, a compression shock is formed near the contact surface, propagating through the reacting mixture compressed within the shock wave. The present paper investigates theoretically the start of the decay of an arbitrary discontinuity when an inert gas is pushed by the chemically reacting mixture. The power expansion method is applied to the case of the reaction



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L 16178-66

ACC NR: AP6002369

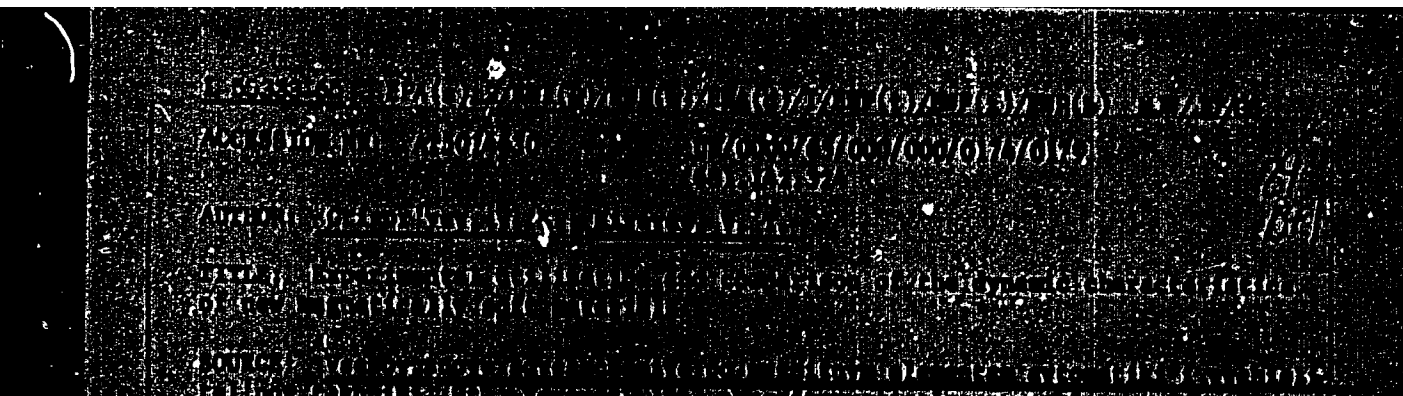
proceeding in time, neglecting the possible oscillatory relaxation. If such a reaction is exothermic, the compressive traveling waves appearing on both sides of the contact surface after the disruption of the diaphragm, become accelerated while the contact surface slows down and the subsequent merger of the compressive waves leads to the appearance of shock wave. If the reaction is endothermic, then the two respective waves represent rarefactions, the second of the two becoming accelerated while the shock wave is retarded. The analysis is also extended to the case when the shock wave is reflected from the end of the shock tube in the reacting mixture. The analysis of the results shows that second compression shock may be produced during the firing of gaseous mixtures by shock waves and calculation of the subsequent flow using the framework of the nonstationary gas motion in the presence of nonequilibrated physico-chemical processes. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20⁰⁷ / SUBM DATE: 02Jul65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002

Class 2/2

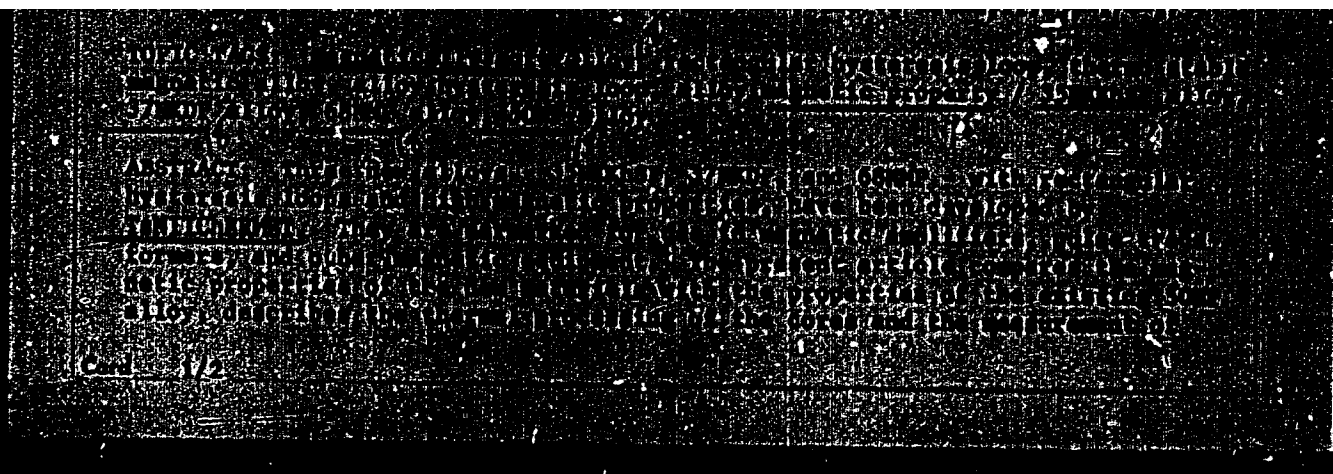
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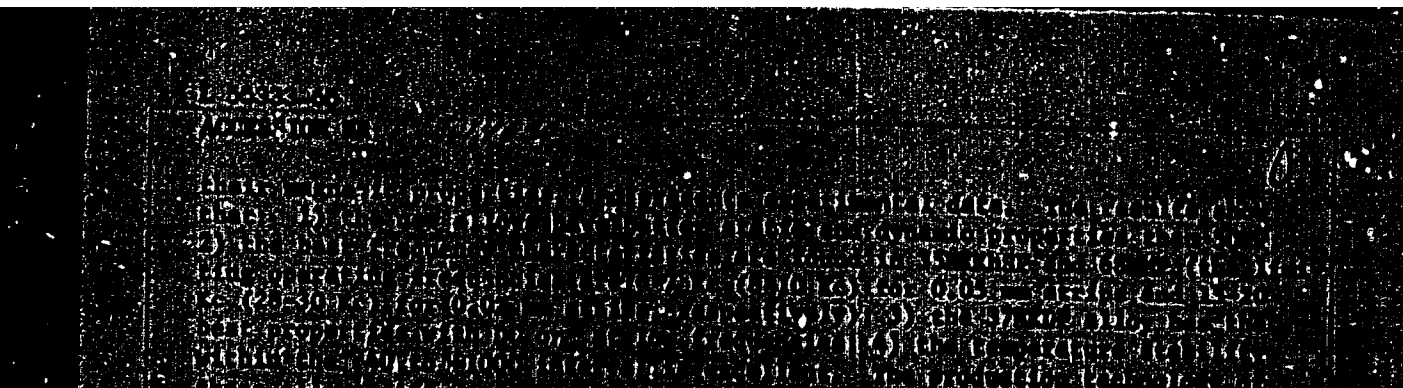
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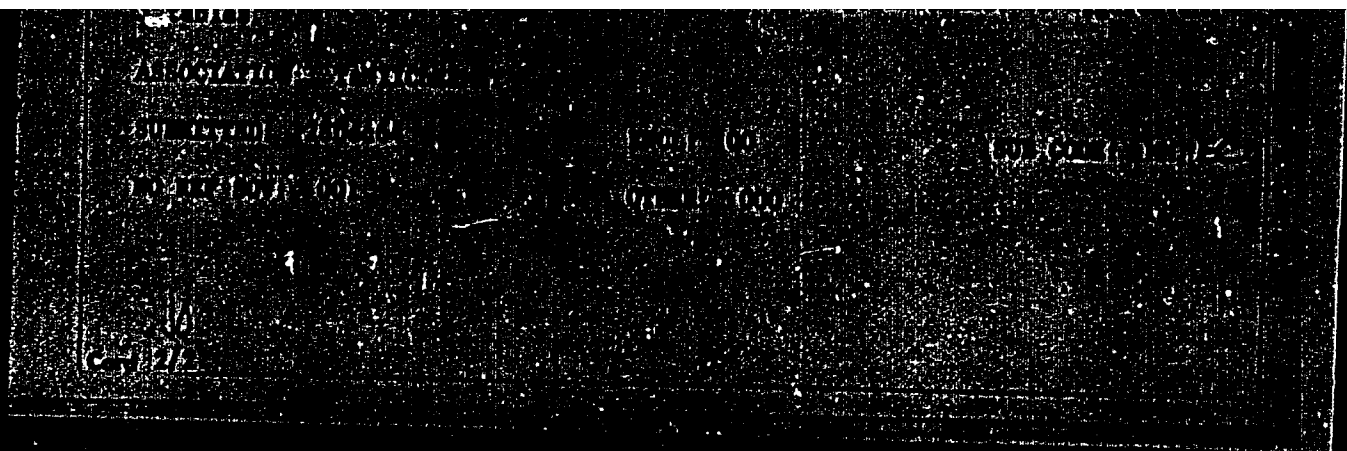
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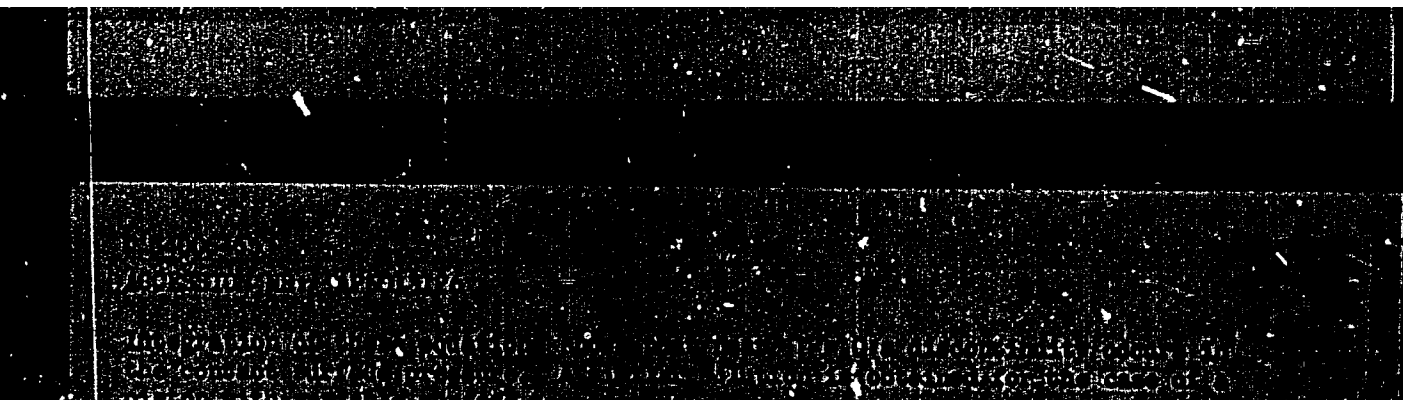


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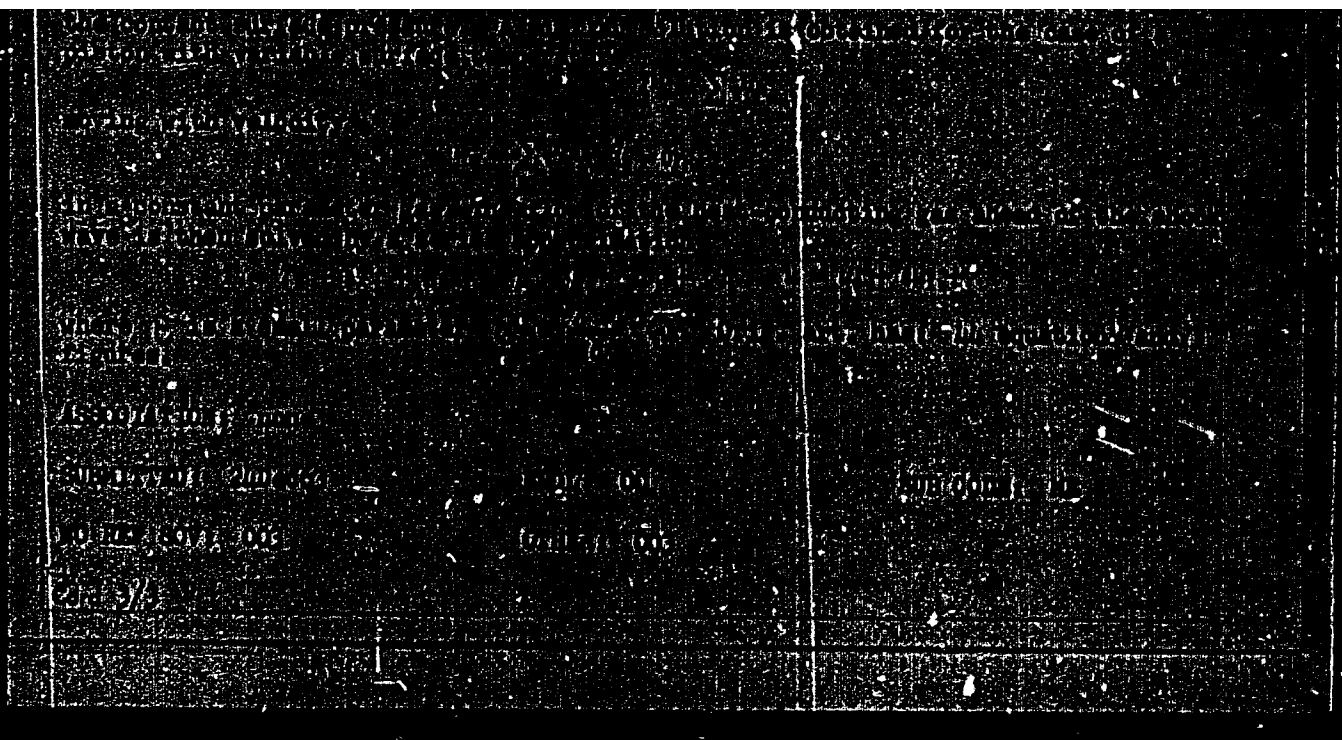
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KIREYEV, V. V.

PUGHKOV, Yu.N., inzhener; KIREYEV, V.V., inzhener.

Improved movable crushing and screening units. Stroil.1 dor.
mashinostr. 2 no.7:25-27 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Crushing machinery)

KIREYEV, V.V., inzh.

Calculating dimensions by means of rollers for checking splined
joints with an involute profile. Vest.mash. 40 no.7:24-25 J1
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Couplings--Testing)

KIREYEV, V.V., inzh.

Rigid electrical coupling of individual drives using computer
components. Trudy MEI no.38:151-163 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

158150

27511
S/079/61/031/009/012/012
D215/D306

AUTHORS: Zhivukhin, S.M., Dudikova, E.D., and Kirayev, V.V.

TITLE: Synthesis and study of organostannoxanes. I

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 9, 1961,
3106 - 3111

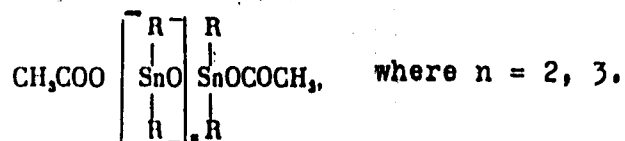
TEXT: The present work was conducted to investigate the possibility of producing polyorganostannoxanes from certain dialkyltin dichlorides of the general formula R_2SnCl_2 where $R = C_2H_5$ and C_3H_7 .

The starting materials were obtained by K.A. Kocheshkov's method (Ref. 9: Sinteticheskiye metody v oblasti metalloorganicheskikh soyedineniy. Izd. AN SSSR, v. 5, 1947). Alkyltin acetates were prepared by reacting the corresponding dialkyltin dichloride with an acetate in an aqueous medium. Under such conditions, however, the acetates formed decomposed giving products of hydrolysis and condensation, i.e. compounds of the type

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The reaction was carried out at 0°, 20° and 50°C. Compounds obtained at 50°C did not dissolve completely in benzene due to the admixtures of diethyltin oxide, but the yield corresponded to maximum. Compounds obtained at 0 and 20°C were soluble in organic solvents. To prevent the formation of diethyltin oxide the reaction was carried out at pH < 7. Preparation of polypropylstannoxanes is most suitable conducted at 50°C when up to 70 % yields are obtained. Further experiments were concerned with increasing the molecular weight of the acetates prepared by subjecting them to the action of moisture containing air, in vacuum at different temperature over a period of 3 - 32 hrs. The resulting products were waxy

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Synthesis and study of ...

solids soluble or partially soluble in organic solvents, some of their properties, in relation to the conditions of treatment, are given in Table 2. The molecular weight increases were, however, small and the treatment resulted mainly in decreases of solubility. The analysis of insoluble residue, from the treatment of polyethylstannoxane at 180-185°C, showed the increase of the oxygen content with simultaneous reduction of carbon and hydrogen contents. It may, therefore, be assumed that ethyl radicals bonding molecular chains were substituted by oxygen atoms, in the process involving the reaction of organic radicals linked to tin atoms with weak organic acids and the formation of the corresponding hydrocarbons. Acetic acid liberated during the condensation promotes separation of alkyl radicals and formation of acetate groups in the side chains of the polymeric molecules, followed by cross-linking and production of insoluble or slightly soluble compounds. Heating of the original alkylstannoxanes and their acetates in aqueous alkali brings about deeper transformations than the expected saponification of terminal acetate groups and the resulting products are in-

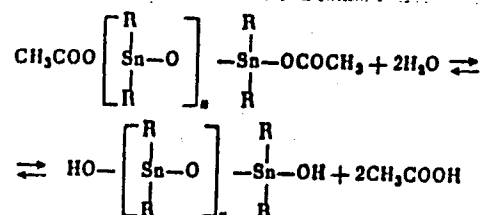
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Synthesis and study of ...

soluble in organic solvents. Prolonged heating in the presence of excess water resulted in the separation of the acetic acid



The saponification products, dihydroxyalkylstannoxanes were white brittle solids with softening point of 200°C. They dissolved, with difficulty, in hot benzene and dioxane and the molecular weight of the soluble part corresponded to 900-1000. The presence of terminal hydroxyls opens the possibility of condensing these compounds with corresponding di- and poly-functional substances, e.g. polyalkylstannoxane-acetates. Polyethylstannoxane-acetates were pre-

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pared by mixing aqueous solutions of diethyltin dichloride, sodium acetate and acetic acid at 20°C. After standing for 1.5 hours, the solid was filtered, washed and dried, the yield was 54-55 %, molecular weight 700-720. Polypropyl stannoxane was similarly prepared but at 50°C, by adding dipropyltin dichloride solution in methanol to aqueous acetate. The yield was 70.5 %, molecular weight 883-914. Dihydroxypolyethylstannoxane was obtained by refluxing polyethylstannoxane acetate with water for 5 hours. After neutralizing the acid the residue was boiled for 5 hours with more water and the procedure repeated several times. The yield of product was 60 %. The dihydroxypolystannoxane obtained was then condensed with an equimolecular quantity of polyethylstannoxane acetate at 160°C for 3 hours and 200°C for 5 hours. The product was a brown transparent mass slightly softening at 250°C. There are 3 tables, and 12 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.C. Montermoso, T.M. Andrews, L.P. Marinelli, J. of Polymer Sci., 32, 523, 1958; T.M. Andrews, F.A. Bower, B.R. LaLiberte, J.

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S/079/61/031/009/012/012
D215/D306

Synthesis and study of ...

C. Montermoso, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 80, 4102, 1958; British Patent 718,393, 1954; R. Sasin, J. Org. Ch., 20, 770, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleeva (Moscow Institute of Chemistry and Technology im. D.I. Mendeleev)

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1960

Table 2.

Legend: 1 - Starting compounds; 2 - reaction temperature; 3 - time of reaction (hrs.); 4 - solubility in benzene; 5 - polyethylstannoxane acetate (mol.wt. 796); 6 - 7 - polyethylstannoxane acetate (mol.wt. 796); 8 - polypropylstannoxane acetate (mol.wt. 898); 9 - polypropylstannoxane acetate (mol.wt. 898); 10 - total; 11 - cloudy solution; 12 - strongly cloudy solution, precipitate, precipitate; 13 - total; 14 - cloudy solution.

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L 13046-63 EPR/EDP(1)/APF(1)/OAT(1)/BDS/ES(1)-2 APFIC/AGD/SSD

Ps-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pr-4 RM/WM/MAT

ACCESSION NR: AP3005306

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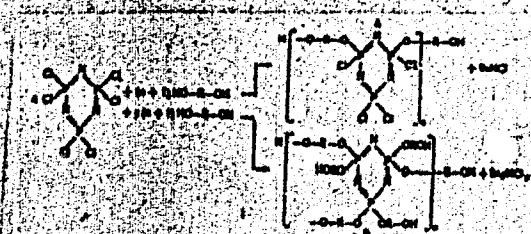
AUTHOR: Zhivukhin, S. M.; Tolstogusov, V. B.; Kireyev, V. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of polymeric polydioxyarilenephosphonitrilates

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 7, 1963, 24-28

TOPIC TAGS: polyphosphonitrile chloride, alkoxyphosphonitrile chloride, alkoxyphosphonitrilate, polydioxyarilenephosphonitrilate

ABSTRACT: Hydrolytically stable polymers of types A and B,



with alternating phosphonitrile and oxyaromatic groups in the backbone have been
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ACCESSION NR: AP3003306

synthesized by the following methods: 1) Condensation of phosphonitrile chloride (PNC) trimer or oily oligomers with dihydric phenols (4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol, resorcinol, or hydroquinone). The reaction with the trimer proceeds at a high rate in high-boiling solvents (e.g., nitrobenzene), at 200C or higher under dry nitrogen, or in inert solvents in the presence of tertiary amines (quinoline, pyridine) at 130C. The oligomers react at 130C in chlorobenzene solution. Polymers of types A and B are formed simultaneously in ratios which depend on the synthesis conditions (concentration, starting-material ratio, and reaction time). 2) Condensation of PNC trimer with diatomic phenolates of the dihydric phenols. The reaction proceeds at a high rate in inert media at 130C and yields mainly polymers of type B. 3) transesterification of alkoxyphosphonitrile chlorides or alkoxyphosphonitrilate trimers with dihydric phenols, yielding products of type A or B. Both types are heat- and fire-resistant and hydrolytically stable. Polymers of type A are linear low-molecular (800-1000) products soluble in most organic solvents and curable at 200C or higher. They can be used in varnish coatings and glass-reinforced plastics. Polymers of type B are branched or cross-linked, depending on the synthesis conditions. They are fusible, and insoluble in aromatic hydrocarbons, but at a certain stage dissolve in polar solvents; they can be cured with paraformaldehyde or hexamethylenetetramine. Articles

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made with polymers of type B exhibit good mechanical properties but poor elasticity and adhesion to metals. The polymers can be used to make molded articles and glass-reinforced plastics. The presence of functional groups (hydroxyl, alkoxy, chlorine atoms in phosphonitrile groups) makes it possible to improve the adhesion and mechanical properties of the synthesized polymers by modification with epoxy (ED-5, ED-6, E-40) or polyamide-543 resins. In turn, the heat and fire resistance of other polymers can be improved by modification with polymers of type A and B. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 30Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

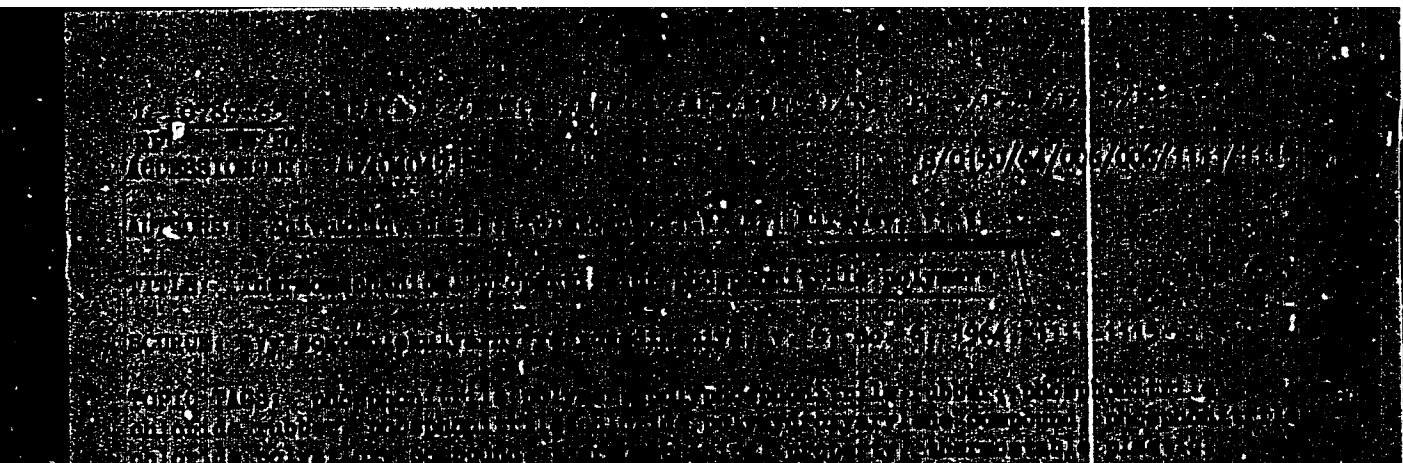
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OTHER: 003

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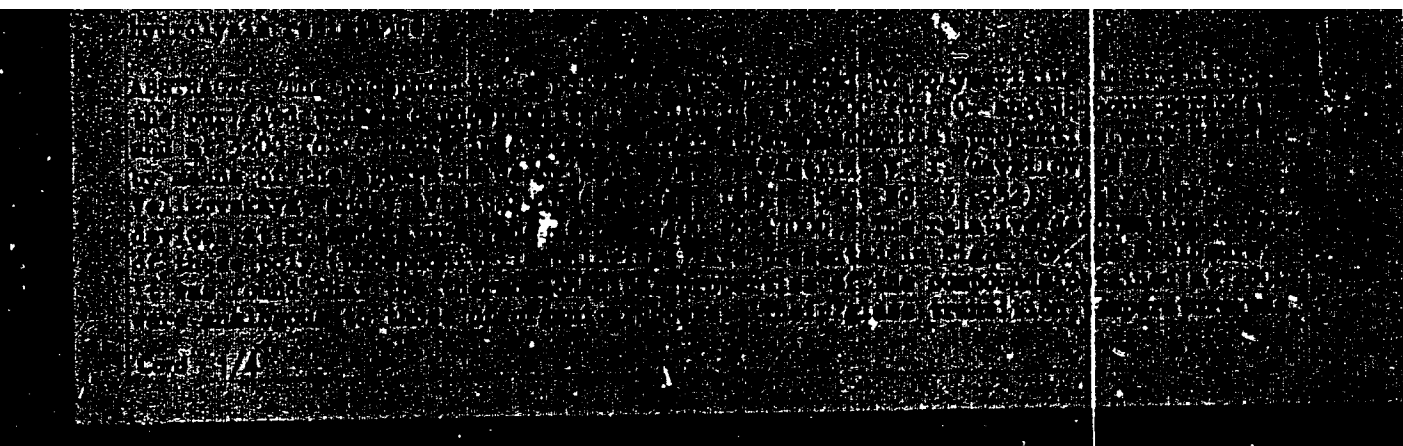


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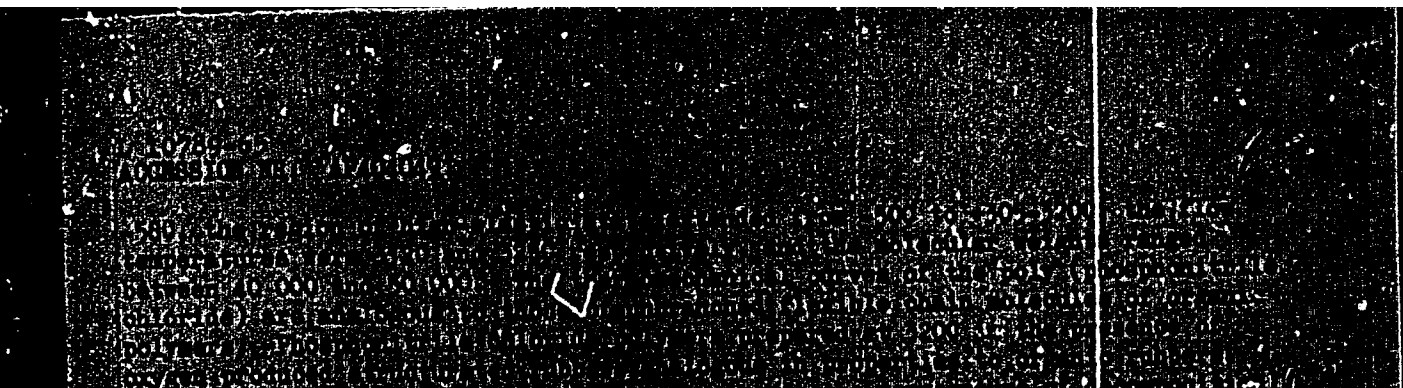


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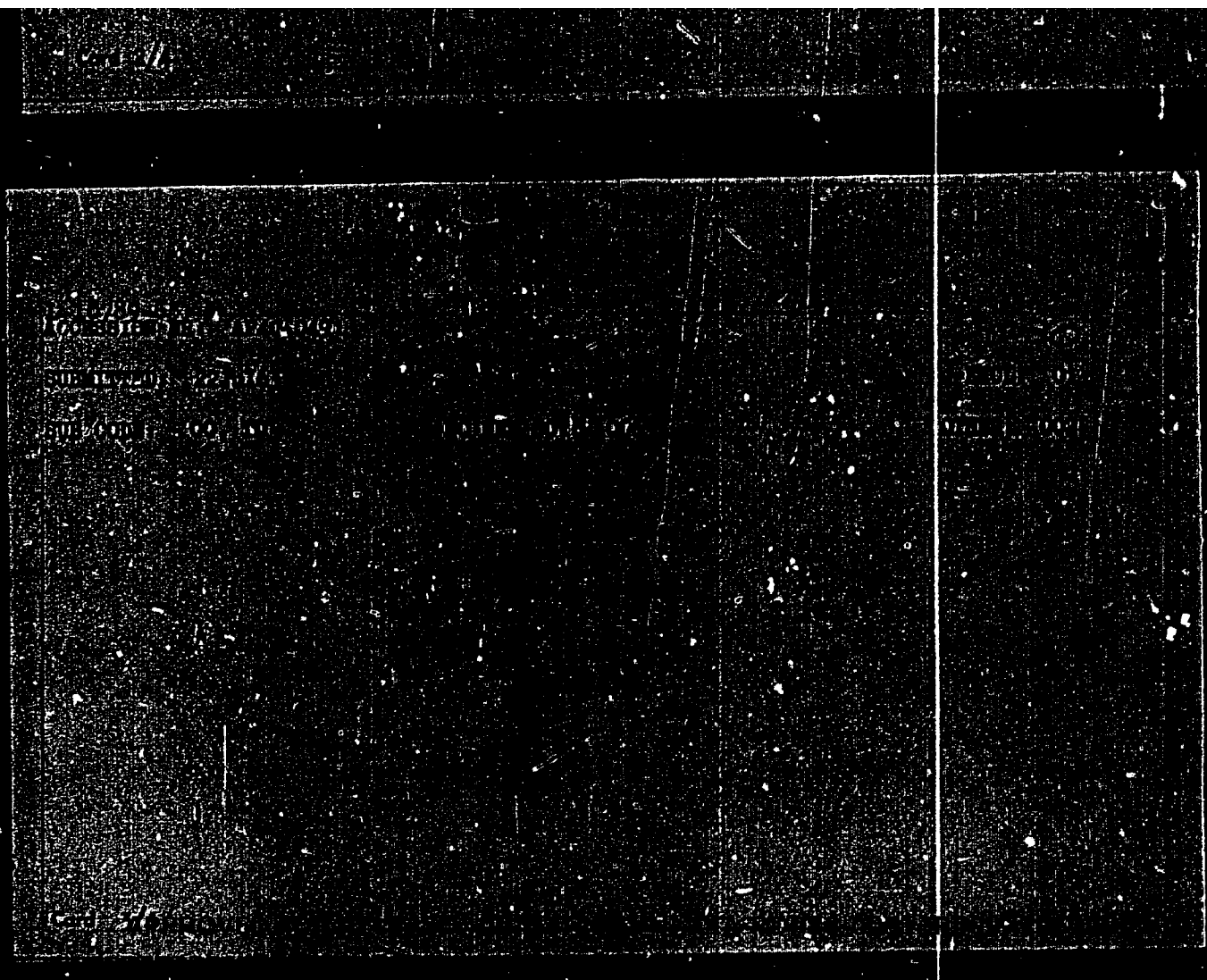
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ACCESSION NR: AP4041779

S/0191/64/000/007/0024/0026

AUTHOR: Zhivukhin, S. M., Kireyev, V. V.

TITLE: Some properties of polydihydroxyarylenephosphonitrilates

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 7, 1964, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: polydihydroxyarylenephosphonitrilate, phosphonitrile chloride, phenol, diphenylolpropane, resorcinol, hydroquinone, infrared absorption, thermosetting polymer, arylenephosphonitrile, polymer hydrolysis

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the thermosetting and hydrolytic properties of polydihydroxyarylenephosphonitrilates obtained by the reaction of the trimer phosphonitrile chloride with diatomic phenols, such as diphenylolpropane, resorcinol and hydroquinone. The infrared absorption spectra are shown and the effects of hardening on the %C, H and Cl in the polymer are tabulated. Thermosetting takes place as a result of the interaction of the functional groups of the polymer and, depending on the temperature, the process can be accompanied by a partial polymerization of the trimer rings. Hydrolysis curves and a study of the products of hydrolysis in either 95% dimethylformamide or 95% acetone at 150 or 55C, respectively, showed that polydihydroxyarylenephosphonitrilates have satisfactory hydrolytic stability. In these polymers, partial or complete substitution of chlorine atoms

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041779

by hydroxyl groups is possible. "N. V. Aulova and L. T. Gerasimenko also took part in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

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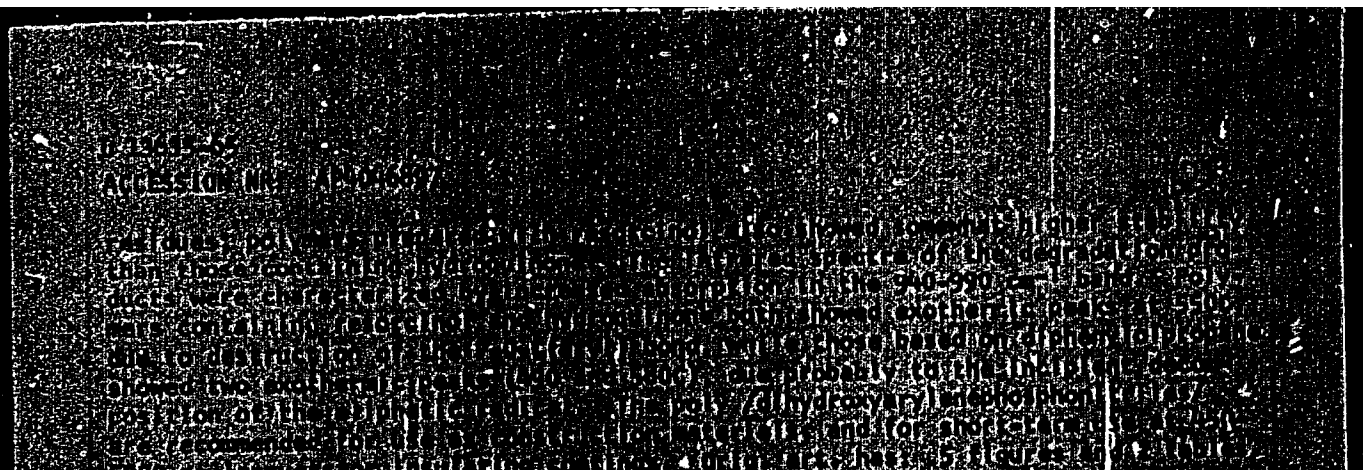
Author:	JOHN H. HARRIS, JR., and J. GERALD KILGORE, JR.
Title:	THE EFFECTS OF THE 1970-71

ORDER: This is a summary judgment of (1) the (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170) (171) (172) (173) (174) (175) (176) (177) (178) (179) (180) (181) (182) (183) (184) (185) (186) (187) (188) (189) (190) (191) (192) (193) (194) (195) (196) (197) (198) (199) (200) (201) (202) (203) (204) (205) (206) (207) (208) (209) (210) (211) (212) (213) (214) (215) (216) (217) (218) (219) (220) (221) (222) (223) (224) (225) (226) (227) (228) (229) (230) (231) (232) (233) (234) (235) (236) (237) (238) (239) (240) (241) (242) (243) (244) (245) (246) (247) (248) (249) (250) (251) (252) (253) (254) (255) (256) (257) (258) (259) (260) (261) (262) (263) (264) (265) (266) (267) (268) (269) (270) (271) (272) (273) (274) (275) (276) (277) (278) (279) (280) (281) (282) (283) (284) (285) (286) (287) (288) (289) (290) (291) (292) (293) (294) (295) (296) (297) (298) (299) (300) (301) (302) (303) (304) (305) (306) (307) (308) (309) (310) (311) (312) (313) (314) (315) (316) (317) (318) (319) (320) (321) (322) (323) (324) (325) (326) (327) (328) (329) (330) (331) (332) (333) (334) (335) (336) (337) (338) (339) (340) (341) (342) (343) (344) (345) (346) (347) (348) (349) (350) (351) (352) (353) (354) (355) (356) (357) (358) (359) (360) (361) (362) (363) (364) (365) (366) (367) (368) (369) (370) (371) (372) (373) (374) (375) (376) (377) (378) (379) (380) (381) (382) (383) (384) (385) (386) (387) (388) (389) (390) (391) (392) (393) (394) (395) (396) (397) (398) (399) (400) (401) (402) (403) (404) (405) (406) (407) (408) (409) (410) (411) (412) (413) (414) (415) (416) (417) (418) (419) (420) (421) (422) (423) (424) (425) (426) (427) (428) (429) (430) (431) (432) (433) (434) (435) (436) (437) (438) (439) (440) (441) (442) (443) (444) (445) (446) (447) (448) (449) (450) (451) (452) (453) (454) (455) (456) (457) (458) (459) (460) (461) (462) (463) (464) (465) (466) (467) (468) (469) (470) (471) (472) (473) (474) (475) (476) (477) (478) (479) (480) (481) (482) (483) (484) (485) (486) (487) (488) (489) (490) (491) (492) (493) (494) (495) (496) (497) (498) (499) (500) (501) (502) (503) (504) (505) (506) (507) (508) (509) (510) (511) (512) (513) (514) (515) (516) (517) (518) (519) (520) (521) (522) (523) (524) (525) (526) (527) (528) (529) (530) (531) (532) (533) (534) (535) (536) (537) (538) (539) (540) (541) (542) (543) (544) (545) (546) (547) (548) (549) (550) (551) (552) (553) (554) (555) (556) (557) (558) (559) (560) (561) (562) (563) (564) (565) (566) (567) (568) (569) (570) (571) (572) (573) (574) (575) (576) (577) (578) (579) (580) (581) (582) (583) (584) (585) (586) (587) (588) (589) (590) (591) (592) (593) (594) (595) (596) (597) (598) (599) (600) (601) (602) (603) (604) (605) (606) (607) (608) (609) (610) (611) (612) (613) (614) (615) (616) (617) (618) (619) (620) (621) (622) (623) (624) (625) (626) (627) (628) (629) (630) (631) (632) (633) (634) (635) (636) (637) (638) (639) (640) (641) (642) (643) (644) (645) (646) (647) (648) (649) (650) (651) (652) (653) (654) (655) (656) (657) (658) (659) (660) (661) (662) (663) (664) (665) (666) (667) (668) (669) (670) (671) (672) (673) (674) (675) (676) (677) (678) (679) (680) (681) (682) (683) (684) (685) (686) (687) (688) (689) (690) (691) (692) (693) (694) (695) (696) (697) (698) (699) (700) (701) (702) (703) (704) (705) (706) (707) (708) (709) (710) (711) (712) (713) (714) (715) (716) (717) (718) (719) (720) (721) (722) (723) (724) (725) (726) (727) (728) (729) (730) (731) (732) (733) (734) (735) (736) (737) (738) (739) (740) (741) (742) (743) (744) (745) (746) (747) (748) (749) (750) (751) (752) (753) (754) (755) (756) (757) (758) (759) (760) (761) (762) (763) (764) (765) (766) (767) (768) (769) (770) (771) (772) (773) (774) (775) (776) (777) (778) (779) (780) (781) (782) (783) (784) (785) (786) (787) (788) (789) (790) (791) (792) (793) (794) (795) (796) (797) (798) (799) (800) (801) (802) (803) (804) (805) (806) (807) (808) (809) (810) (811) (812) (813) (814) (815) (816) (817) (818) (819) (820) (821) (822) (823) (824) (825) (826) (827) (828) (829) (830) (831) (832) (833) (834) (835) (836) (837) (838) (83

SOURCE: FBI, Bureau of Criminal Identification and Control, 1984-1992.

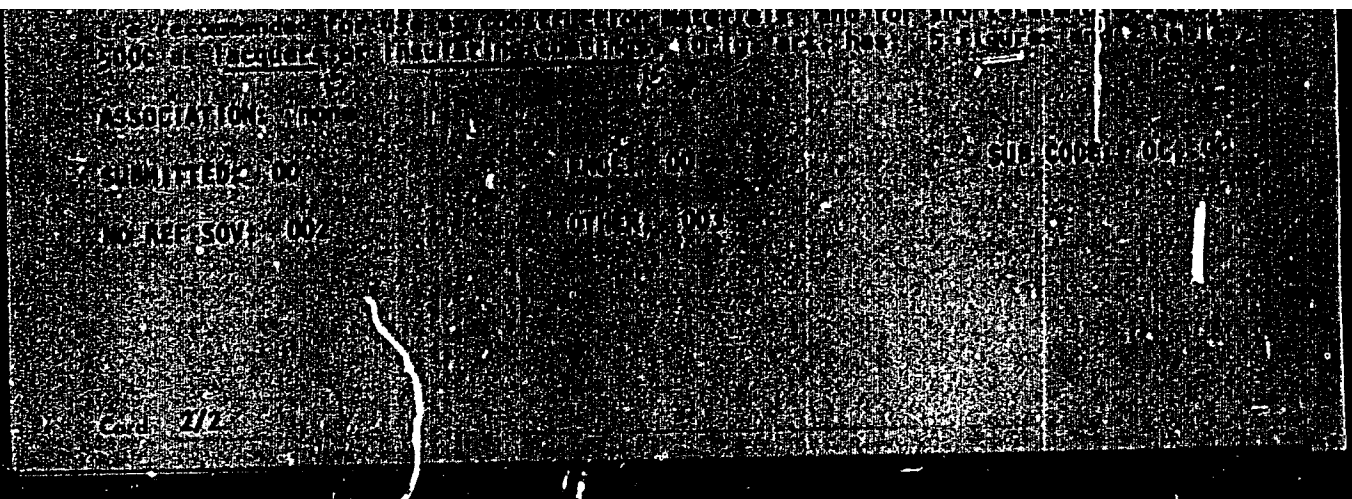
7. **REMARKS:** The following information is for the use of the Chemical and Environmental Laboratory. This information is not to be used for the purpose of identifying the substance. The information is to be used for the purpose of identifying the substance.

[illegible]



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620002-0



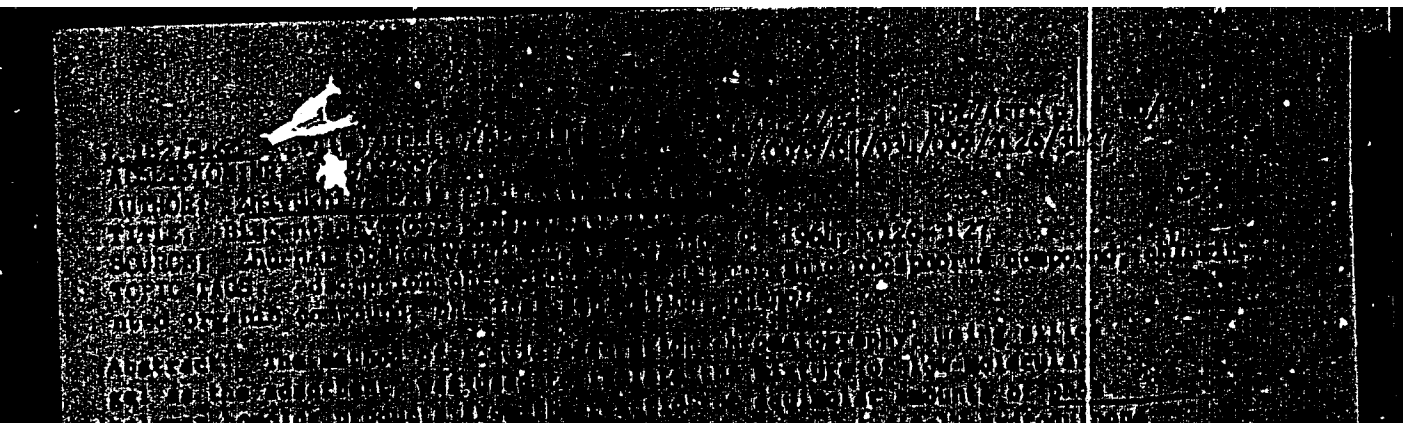
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620002-0"

ZHIVUKHIN, S.M.; KIREYEV, V.V.

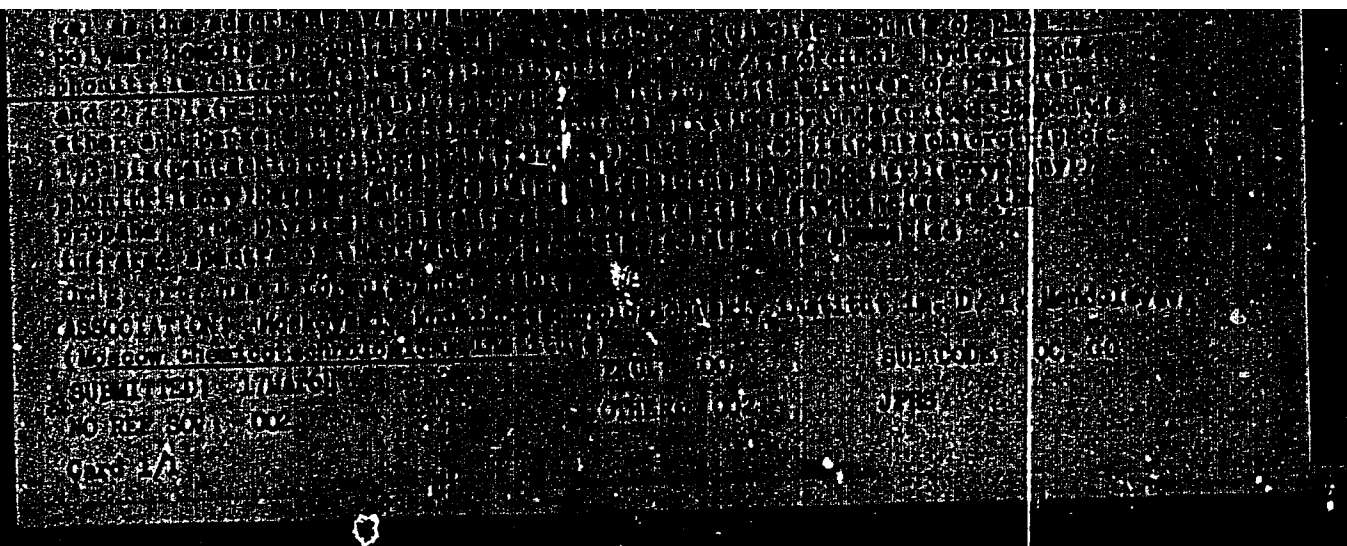
Pyridine complexes of triphosponitrile chloride with tin tetrachloride. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.11:2671-2672 N '64

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620002-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620002-0"

16-91-6	16-91-7	16-91-8	16-91-9	16-91-10
16-91-6	16-91-7	16-91-8	16-91-9	16-91-10

ACCESSION NR. AR404320 S/0020/64/156/00/0896/0899

19. HCA Zhuravnik, S. M., Dubrov, V. V., Andova, A. V., Gerasimenko

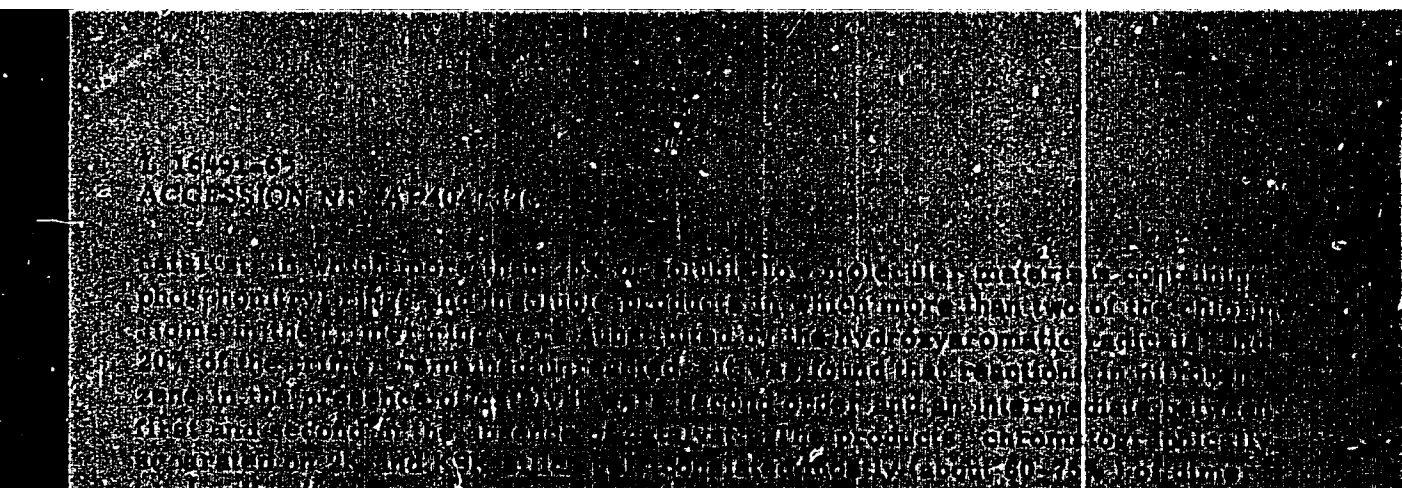
4715 Reaction of 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-2-propanol with aromatic aldehydes
Gimpel, J.D. *J. Org. Chem.* 1975, 40, 1125-1127.

MIKE CANON, 1934-1935, 1936-1937, 1938-1939, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-26

TABLE 1. AGRS: hydrophobicity, dipole moment, log*P* and hydrophilicity indices for the 20 amino acids.

Yields of the polyaddition of quinoxaline amounts of the phosphonate salts with trioxymethylene, 1,3,5-trisubstituted benzene ring, and maleic anhydride, the nature of the polymer and the polymerization catalyst, extent to which the reaction proceeded, and the points indicated the reactions in which the phosphonate salts, as molecular polymeric, or alternatively, as simple phosphonates, acting as hydroxyaromatic reactions were obtained from a reaction of the salts with pyridine (Fig. 1) and the

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L 11603-66 BWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6005031

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/002/0035/0041

AUTHOR: Sirotn, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kireyev, V. V. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Unified transistorized pulse distributors for controlling electrical step motors

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 2, 1965, 35-41

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized circuit, electric motor, control circuit, electric engineering

ABSTRACT: The article describes and analyzes the design of a pulse distributor for step motor control, both simple and reliable. The general principle of multi-channel distributors with voltage output is based on a circuit containing a bistable element and m d.c. amplifiers coupled through positive feedback in a way to produce a system with m stable states. Such a trigger which is shown here has the base and collector circuits of its transistors separated; in addition, diodes are used as feedback elements. Consequently, the drop of collector voltage, i.e. the difference between the maximum and minimum voltage across the load, is practically independent of the gain and of transistor saturation, nor does it depend on the number of feedback loops. Provision is made for distributing the one-cycle pulse sequence over the inputs of the transistors; thus the trigger operates almost as if in the multi-input mode of

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UDC: 621.395.657:621.313.13-133.4

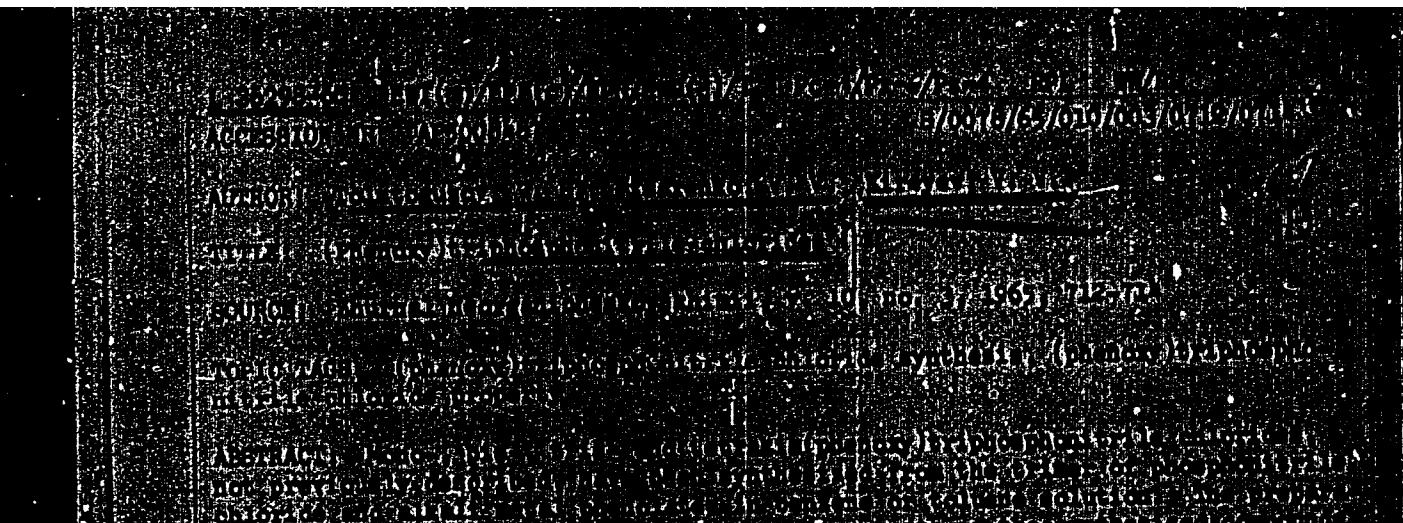
L 11603-66

ACC NR: AP6005031

control. The equivalent circuit of this transistorized trigger is analyzed in terms of equations relating the parameters of this circuit. Of particular importance are the transistor parameters and their effect on the performance. The results of this analysis serve, in turn, to determine the design values of circuit components required to meet specific operating conditions. Among others a relationship is derived between the transistor characteristics (transfer efficiency, saturation, utilization factor) and the number of stable states m of the trigger. Furthermore, certain properties of the trigger circuit matrix are stated for the case where m is an even number. The case of odd m would require a thorough analysis for each value of m . In conclusion, several schemes of pulse distribution are shown for two-, four- and three-phase electric step motors. The latest trend is toward increasing the number of control cycles with the use of inductor-type motors. Such motors having low internal damping and operate stably at no load within the electro-mechanical resonance band, when the number of cycles is larger than eight. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 22 formulas. [JPRS]

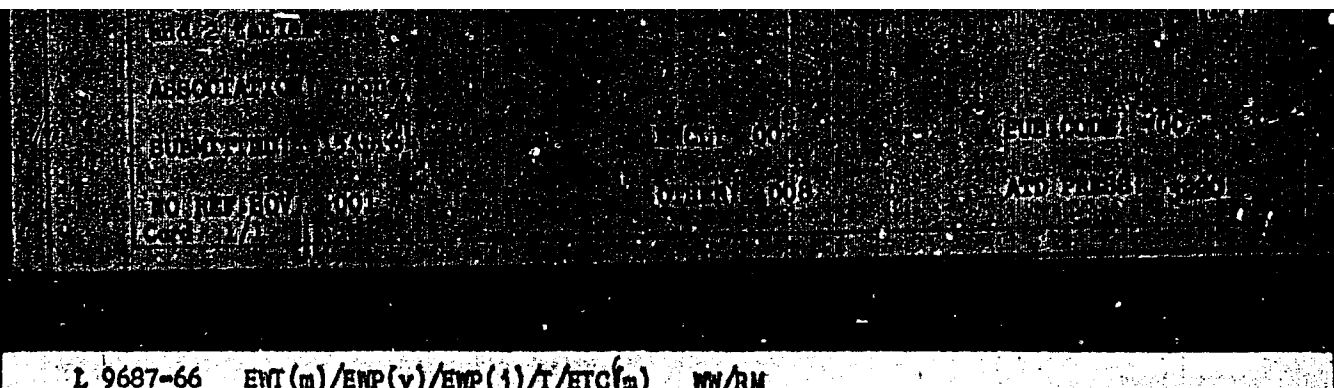
SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 02Jun64 / ORIG REF: 004

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620002-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620002-0"

ACC NR: AP6000974	SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0057/0057
INVENTOR: Zhivukhin, S. M.; Tolstoguzov, V. B.; Kireyev, V. V.	
ORG: none	26 03
TITLE: Method for preparing resins. Class 39, No. 176392 ¹⁵	
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 57	
TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus, resin, polymer, epoxy plastic, fire resistant material, thermal stability, lacquer, glass, reinforced plastic, solid mechanical property, specialized coating	
ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for resins involving phosphorus-containing polymers and epoxy resins ¹⁵ with heating. To obtain polymers with good adhesive ⁵ and mechanical properties, fire resistance ⁵ , and thermal stability, polymers consisting of alternating phosphonitrile and hydroxyaromatic structures (polydihydroxyarylenephosphonitrilates) [sic] were used as the phosphorus-containing components. The amount of epoxy resin used does not exceed 50%. The resins obtained are designed for use in lacquer coatings ⁵ and in glass-reinforced plastics. ¹⁵	
SUB CODE: 11,071	SUBM DATE: 21Jan63/ ATD PRESS: 4157
	UDC: 547.914: 678.643'42'5
Card 1/1	678.85

L 15342-66 EWT(m)/ENP(v)/ENP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM	
ACC NR: AP6000996	SOURCE CODE: UR/0281/65/000/022/0062/0062
AUTHORS: <u>Zhivukhin, S. M.</u> ; <u>Kireyev, V. V.</u> ; <u>Tolstoguzov, V. B.</u>	
ORG: none	
TITLE: A method for obtaining <u>phosphonitrile polymers</u> . Class 39, No. 176423	
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 62	
TOPIC TAGS: polymer, resin, phosphonitrile, organic phosphorus compound	
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining phosphonitrile polymers by partial or complete hydrolysis and (or) alcoholysis of chloro-derivatives of phosphonitrile polymers. To obtain polymers of high thermostability, fire resistance, and adhesive properties, the polymer used consists of alternating phosphonitrile and oxyaromatic members. The obtained polymers are suitable for use as lacquer finishing and binder for fiber glass plastics.	
SUB CODE: 07/11	SUBM DATE: 21Jan63
OC	
Card 1/1	UDC: 678.85.745.3:66.093.8

L 15324-66 EWT(m)/ENP(1)/T W/P/RM

ACC NR: AP6000993

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0061/0061

AUTHORS: Zhivukhin, S. M.; Kireyev, V. V.; Tolstoguzov, V. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining phosphonitrile polymers. Class 39, No. 176420

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polycondensation, organic phosphorus compound, phosphonitrile

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining phosphonitrile polymers by thermal condensation of phosphonitrile chlorides with dihydroxyphenols. To decrease the condensation temperature, the phenols are used in the form of their alkali metal salts. The condensation is carried out at temperatures not exceeding 150C.

SUB CODE: 07/11/ SUBM DATE: 11Jan63

Card

1/1

UDC: 678.85.745.3

L 15772-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 -- WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6005522

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/001/0234/0237

AUTHOR: Zhivukhin, S. M.; Kireyev, V. V.; Zelenetskiy, A. N.

68

B

ORG: none

TITLE: The reaction of phosphonitrile chloride trimer with dihydric phenols

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 1, 1966, 234-237

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, thermal stability, fire resistance

ABSTRACT: Polymers derived from phosphonitrile chlorides and dihydric phenols have high thermal stability, fire resistance, and other desirable properties. The purpose of this work was to investigate the reaction between phosphonitrile chloride trimer and 2,2-bis-(p-hydroxyphenyl)propane, resorcinol and hydroquinone. It was found that phosphonitrile chloride trimer does not react with dihydric phenols below 180C, either in the melt or in organic solvents. The reaction, accompanied by liberation of HCl, takes place at 200C, or above, in nitrobenzene or ditolylmethane, or at lower temperatures in some organic solvents in the presence of quinoline or pyridine. The effect of the duration of the reaction and of the ratio and concentration of starting materials on the composition of

Card 1/2

UDC 547.56+541.6

L 15772-66

ACC NR: AP6005522

the product is shown. Some conclusions concerning the structure of the product are drawn from elemental and functional-group analyses, molecular weights, and infrared spectra. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [VS]

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: 01Jul63/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006
ATD PRESS: 4200

Card 2/2 M.S.

L 40379-66 ENT(m)/ENP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6027274

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/008/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Zhiyukhin, S. M.; Kireyev, V. V.; Tikhonova, G. S.

33
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Polymers based on phosphonitrile chlorides and bisphenol phenoxides

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1966, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: ~~phosphorus containing polymer~~, phosphonitrile chloride, bisphenol phenoxide, ~~heat resistant polymer~~, reactive polymer, POLYMER HEAT RESISTANCE, PHENOL, RESIN, POLYMER CHEMISTRY

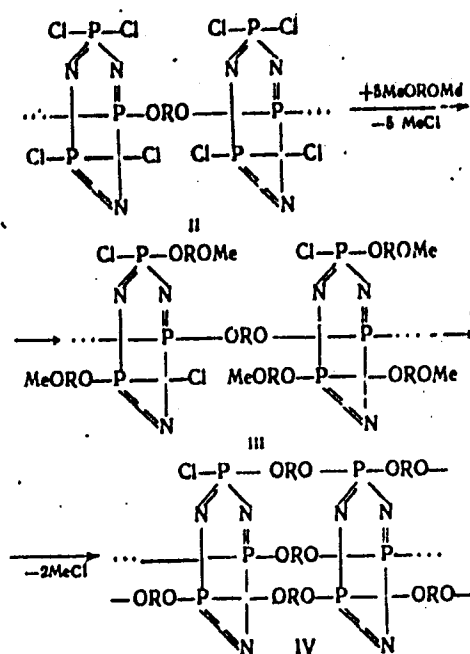
ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the synthesis of phosphonitrile chloride-bisphenol phenoxide polymers. This reaction is of interest because it has the following advantages: it proceeds rapidly at 70--130C in the absence of catalysts without the liberation of HCL. The products exhibit high heat resistance and contain reactive phenoxide end groups. The starting materials were phosphonitrile chloride trimer and/or phosphonitrile chloride oily oligomers, and Na or K phenoxides of 2,2-bis(p-hydroxylphenyl) propane or of resorcinol. The reactions were conducted in dehydrated m-xylene, dioxane, or methyl ethyl ketone. The procedure is described in the source. The following reaction mechanism is proposed

Card 1/3

UDC: 678.85

L 40379-66

ACC NR: AP6027274



Me: Na, K
R: C_6H_5 , C_6H_4 , $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, C_6H_4

Card 2/3

L 40379-66

ACC NR: AP6027274

0
The optimum reaction conditions were: temp, 70—75C; time, 10 hr; phosphonitrile chloride/phenoxide molar ratio 1/2 to 1/4. The yield in soluble and insoluble polymers was about 85%. The mixture of crystalline and oily oligomers obtained in the synthesis of phosphonitrile chloride can be used as is in the process. The polymers are fusible resins, soluble in polar solvents, and curable by heating with paraform or urotropine. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [B0]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5052

Card 3/3 177LP

L 37644-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6011238 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0076/0076

INVENTOR: Zhiyukhin, S. M. ; Tolatoguzov, V. B. ; Kireyev, V. V. 23

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of phosphorus-containing polyesters. Class 39,
No. 179928

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsey, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6,
1966, 76

TOPIC TAGS: polyester, phosphorus containing polymer, transesterification
ESTERIFICATION, PHOSPHORUS, PHOSPHATE, GLYCOL

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for preparing
phosphorus-containing polyesters by transesterification of phosphates
with glycols. To extend the variety of fire-resistant modified additives
alkoxyphosphonitrilates and/or alkoxyphosphonitrile chlorides are
suggested as the phosphates. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 11Jan63/

Card 1/1 vmb

UDC: 678.745.3.73

ACC NR: AM6035814

(A)

Monograph

UR/

Nifontov, Boris Ivanovich; Kireyev, Vasily Vasil'yevich; Kisilevich, Yevgeniy Mefodiyevich; Vol'ftrub, Iosif Arturovich; Sadkovich, Yan Fedorovich; Golomolzin, Arkadiy Ivanovich; Petrenko, Andrey Afans'yevich

Construction of underground structures (Stroitel'stvo podzemnykh skoruzheniy) Moscow. Izd-vo "Nedra", 1966. 293 p. illus., biblio. 2450 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: Construction , mining engineering

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering and technical workers of construction, scientific-research, and design organizations studying the problems of building underground installations; it can also be used by workers of mine-construction organizations. In the book are discussed the basic problems of conducting mining operations during the construction of underground installations. There are 97 references, 72 of which are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]

- Ch. I. Basic methods of conducting mining operations during construction of underground chambers -- 9
- Ch. II. Foreign experience in conducting mining operations during construction of underground chambers -- 22
- Ch. III. Drilling boreholes and blast holes -- 55

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UDC: 623.191.2+622 268.8

ACC NR: AM6035814

- Ch. IV. Blasting operations -- 83
- Ch. V. Mechanization of underground loading and transportation operations -- 118
- Ch. VI. Progressive methods of reinforcing mining excavations -- 145
- Ch. VII. Methods of excavating underground chambers in hard rocks -- 175
- Ch. VIII. Excavation methods providing for chamber-wall reinforcement during the excavation of a massif -- 178
- Ch. IX. Excavation methods by which chamber walls remain open during excavation -- 224
- Ch. X. Examples of calculations relative to work organization and the selection of equipment -- 233
- Ch. XI. Ventilation and dust suppression during the excavation of underground chambers -- 249
- Ch. XII. Several problems of underground installation stability -- 280

SUB CODE: 08, 13/

SUM DATE: 03May66/

ORIG REF: 076/

OTH REF: 029/

Card 2/2

ACC NO: AP6025661

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0126/0127

INVENTOR: Venediktov, V. A.; Vasil'yev, Yu. A.; Popov, M. I.; Markelov, Ye. V.;
Veynblat, M. Kh.; D'yakov, A. P.; Shishakov, K. I.; Yudin, L. Ya.; Skvortsov, A. M.;
Kireyev, Yu. A.; Guzanov, G. N.; Gerasimovich, S. G.

ORG: None

TITLE: A fluid device for damping torsional vibrations. Class 47, No. 183539 [an-
nounced by the Turbine Motor Plant (Turbomotornyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966,
126-127

TOPIC TAGS: vibration damping, hydraulic device, torsional vibration

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a fluid device for damping torsional
vibrations. The unit consists of a housing with a hole for fluid delivery and a
movable annular disc with a compensating cavity set inside the housing. The instal-
lation is designed for more reliable and simpler filling of the unit with fluid by
providing the faces of the disc or the internal surface of the housing opposite the
hole for fluid delivery with at least one annular groove connected to the compensat-
ing cavity by channels in the disc body.

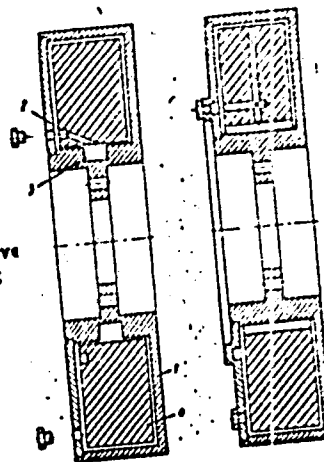
UDC: 621-752.2

Card 1/2

ACC. NR. AP6025661

- 1—housing
- 2—annular groove
- 3—compensating
cavity
- 4—disc

SUB CODE: 13,20/SUBM DATE: 28Apr65



Card 2/2

KIREYEV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; LYAMINA, A.G., ed.

[Sand-lime panels] Silikatnye paneli. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Znanie," 1964. 30 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike.
IV Seriya: Tekhnika, no.14) (MIRA 17:8)

KIREYEV, Ye. V.

AID P - 3905

Subject : USSR/Medicine
Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 9/21
Author : Kireyev, Ye. V., Sanitary Inspector
Title : Organization of sanitary and laboratory control of
industrial establishments in the North Ossetian
Autonomous SSR
Periodical : Gig. i. san., 12, 34-35, D 1955
Abstract : Describes safety measures in the field of hygiene
introduced in recent years in various North Ossetian
industries, and recommends reinforcement of sanitary
control.
Institution : Medical and Epidemiological Station, North Ossetian
ASSR.
Submitted : Je 11, 1955

KIREYEV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, arkhitektor; KLIPINITSER, M.S., red.;
TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Use standard designs in building] Stroite po tipovym proektam.
Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 13 p. (V pokhod
za bol'shuu kul'turu sela, no.2). (MIRA 14:2)
(Clubhouses) (Public buildings)

AUTHORS: Engel', V.Yu., Kireyev, Yu.A. SOV/90-58-11-3/6

TITLE: Using the Automobile Starter ST-26 as a Starter for D6 Engines (Zapusk dvigateley D6 avtomobil'nykh starterom ST-26)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy byulleten', 1958, Nr 11, pp 18 - 21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author proposes using the automobile starter ST-26 as a starter for the D6-cylinder engine. Besides an auxiliary compressed-air starter, the D6 engines were until now equipped with a powerful electrostarter ST 710 with 15 h.p. capacity. The author states that automobile starter ST-26 will do the same work about 30% cheaper, that it is easier to install and that its installation makes the installation of other auxiliary equipment easier. There are 3 photos, 1 circuit diagram, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

1. Internal combustion engine starters---Performance

Card 1/1

VOROB'YEVA, G.V.; KIREYEV, Yu.A.; BRATUS, I.N.; VORONIN, V.G.

Production of β -phenylethyl alcohol from styrene. Trudy VNIISNDV
no.6:48-50 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

KIREYEV-VARSHAVSKIY, Ye.R., inzh.-lesopatolog

Practices in aerial dusting of forest in mountains. Zashch. rast.
ot vred. 1 bol. 6 no.7:31 J1 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Besh-Tau region--Aeronautics in forestry)
(Besh-Tau region--Forest insects--Extermination)

KIREYEV-VARSHAVSKIY, Ye.P., mezhrayonnyy inzh.-lesopatolog

Short-term forecasting of the appearance of caterpillars
of the green oak roller moth. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
7 no.10:42 0 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Stavropol'skoye upravleniye lesnogo khozyaystva i okhrany
lesa.

(Oak—Diseases and pests)
(Leaf rollers)

KIREYEVA, A., преподаvatel'

Form and content of beauty. Prof.-tekh.obr. 21 no.3:24-25 Mr
'64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche No.2 Saratova.

KIREYEVA, A.D.

State of the cotton industry in capitalist countries in 1955. Tekst.
prom. 16 no.12:50-54 D'56. (MIRA 10:1)

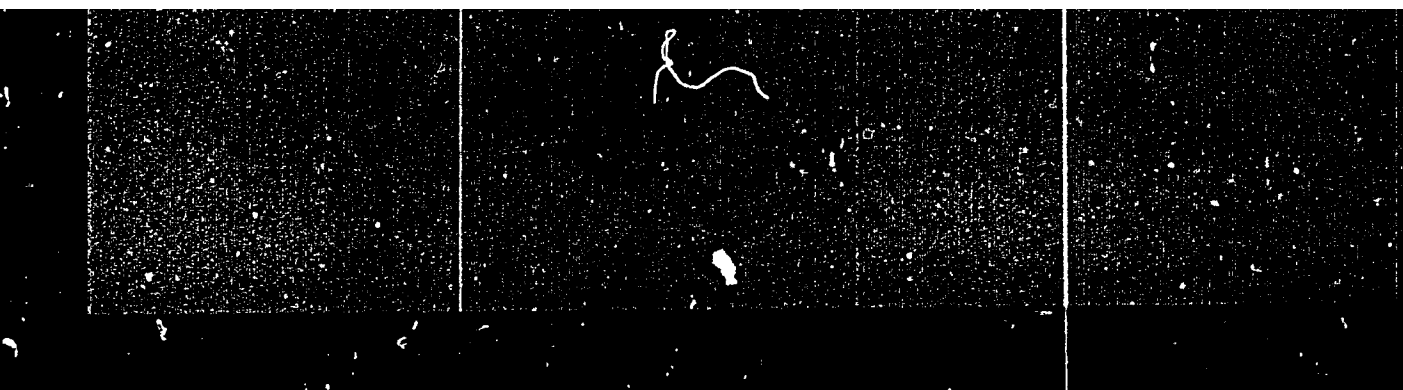
1. Starshiy referent po teksitl'nym tovaram Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
kon'yunkturnogo instituta Ministerstva vneshney torgovli SSSR.
(Cotton manufacture) (Cotton trade)

8182-42-111.19.0
KIRBYVA, A.D.

Production of artificial and synthetic fibers in capitalist
countries. Tekst. prom. 18 no.1:59-61 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620002-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620002-0"

L 46974-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD/VB

ACC NR: AT6024941 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2931/66/000/004/0277/0287

AUTHOR: Komissarova, V. S.; Kireyeva, A. F.; Stepanova, M. G.; Fridlyander, I. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of SAP material

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splayy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splayy (Heat resistant and high-strength alloys), 277-287

TOPIC TAGS: sintered aluminum powder, corrosion resistance

ABSTRACT: The corrosion resistance of SAP-1 sintered aluminum powder material in the atmosphere and in 3% NaCl was studied in the presence of 0.1% H₂O₂ as a function of the content of aluminum oxide (1 to 16%) and iron (0.01 to 1%) on rods and sheets. It was found to be close to that of pure ACO aluminum. The iron admixture has an undesirable effect on the corrosion resistance of SAP material, and the iron content should therefore be limited to 0.2%. Above this value, the elongation loss after 10 months of tests in the atmosphere amounts to an average of 25-30%. Studies of the electrochemical behavior of SAP as a function of the aluminum and iron content showed the data on the corrosion resistance to be in full agreement with the results of electrochemical measurements: iron is an active cathodic inclusion, and its content above 0.2% is not permissible; aluminum oxide can also be regarded as a cathodic inclusion,

Card 1/2

L 16974-66

ACC NR: AT6024941

but it displays only a very slight effectiveness in 3% NaCl solution. Orig. art. has:
7 figures and 7 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

rw
Card 2/2

ZARETSKIY, Ye.M.; KIREYEVA, A.F.

Rapid method for determining the tendency of duraluminum-
type alloys toward corrosion cracking. Zav. lab. 29
no.9:1098-1101 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 40991-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JH/MJW/JD
 ACC NR: AT6024935 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0232/0237 112

AUTHOR: Komissarova, V. S.; Kireyeva, A. F.; Klyagina, N. S.;
Krivenko, R. A. 111
 1311

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of the new sintered aluminum alloys 27

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysoko-
prochnyye splavy (Heat-resistant and high-strength alloys), 232-237

TOPIC TAGS: ANODIZATION, ALLOY COMPOSITION,
aluminum alloy, dispersion strengthened metal, high
 strength alloy, sintered aluminum powder alloy, corrosion resistance /
 SAS aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The corrosion behavior of six SAS series aluminum alloys (see Table 1) was tested in a 3% solution of NaCl + 0.1% H₂O₂ for 22 days, and also in the atmosphere of an industrial area for 3 years. Simultaneously, D16 and AK4 aluminum alloys were tested for comparison. Some SAS-1 alloy specimens were anodized and some were anodized and varnished. The corrosion susceptibility was evaluated from the weight loss and from the drop in strength and ductility. It was found that the corrosion resistance of SAS-1 and SAS-3 alloys in the industrial atmosphere was equal to that of AK4 alloy, with a loss of strength of

Card 1/2

L 40991-66

ACC NR: AT6024935

Table 1. Composition of SAS aluminum-base alloys.

Chemical composition, %											
Alloy	Si	SiC	Ni	Cr	La	Mg	Cu	Zr	Fe	Li	Ti
SAS-1	29.15	—	3.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAS-1	80.0	—	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAS-1	30.0	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAS-1	31.8	—	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAS-3	32.8	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAS-4	13.4	16.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D16	0.3	—	—	—	0.6	—	4.8	—	0.2	—	1.4
AK-4	—	—	1.3	—	—	1.6	2.1	—	1.4	2.1	0.00

23.3—27.4% for the former and 28.6% for the latter in 3 years and a weight loss of 0.0017—0.0030 g/cm² for the former and 0.0029 for the latter. In the 22-day test in a 3% solution of sodium chloride, the SAS-1 alloy strength loss amounted to 60.5—63.0% and the weight loss to 0.377—0.480 g/cm². Corresponding figures for D16 alloy were 11.9% and 0.063 g/cm² and for AK4 alloy, 24.2% and 0.063 g/cm². SAS-4

alloy, however, after 40 days in a 3% sodium chloride solution, showed no changes in strength and ductility. Anodizing and anodizing with varnishing greatly improved the corrosion resistance of SAS-1 and lowered the strength loss by a factor of 1.5 and 5—6, respectively. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5057

Card 2/2 11b

KIREYEVA, A.I.

Microdetermination of active hydrogen by means of other solutions of methylmagnesium iodide (Chugaev reagent).
A. P. Terent'ev and A. I. Kireeva (Moscow State Univ.).
Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk 1961, 172.
N. - The reaction of active H with MeMgI is conducted in a gas volumetric app. of substantially conventional type, in which the air and the resulting CH_4 are forced from the app. by means of H_2O vapors generated by slight warming of the reaction vessel. The latter is a flask with a pocket side-arm which carries the sample, mixed with the MeMgI in the main body of the flask by means of tilting. The H_2O vapor forced for the gas displacement is absorbed by means of 1:1 aq. EtOH in the primary gas buret, and the CH_4 detn. is made in a conventional azotometer suitable for micro work. Complete directions for a typical run are given. Results of over 100 detns. on a variety of compds. (acids, hydroxy compounds, and amines) are given with sample sizes of about 3-4 mg. In case of primary amines, high temp. (about 100°) is generally needed for reaction of both active H atoms. The technique used permits greater than normal latitude concerning dry app., as the H_2O boiling step automatically eliminates residual H_2O in the solvents, glassware, etc. The most satisfactory generally useable solvent is pure pyridine, dried with BaO and distd. (b. $113-116^\circ$), which may be used in a ratio such as 1:4 with the H_2O of the MeMgI. Picoline may be used satisfactorily also, and no correction for "extra" CH_4 is needed since actual quant. expd. proved that no action of the CH_4 takes place. The use of pyridine is most desirable for substances that have low solv. in the more usual solvents. G. M. Kosolapoff

Sib Org. Chem. in.

N. D. Z. chinskiy

25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1615

Kireyeva, Anna Ivanovna, Vera Filippovna Pereskokova, and
Georgiy Pavlovich Spiridonov

Metallotkachestvo (Weaving of Wire Cloth) Moscow, Gostenergizdat,
1957. 142 p.

Ed.: V.I. Timokhina; Tech. Ed.: G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The book is a manual for technical schools and may be used
to raise the qualifications of wire cloth weavers, foremen and
process engineers.

COVERAGE: The book presents basic information on screens, wire, and
manufacture of filter screens and screens with square meshes. A
description is given of the wire cloth loom model MTP 100 made by
the Shuysk Machine Building Plant imeni M.V. Frunze and by the
German Jaeger company. Their design, operation, setting, and
servicing are explained. The techniques of outstanding workers
and methods of labor organization are analyzed. The authors

Card 1/7

Weaving of Wire Cloth

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state that literature on wire cloth manufacture is nearly non-existent. One book published in 1936 is cited: N.V. Sokolov, and A.S. Sbitnev, Metalloktatskoye proizvodstvo (Manufacture of Wire Cloth). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Weaving of Wire Cloth

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS213.K5)

GO/ad
6-12-59

Card 7/7

GADZHIYEV, A.T.; KIREYEVA, A.M.

Gamasid mites of the Lenkoran zone in Azerbaijan. Izv.
AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk no.4:37-44 '61.
(LENKORAN LOWLAND--MITES) (TALYSH MOUNTAINS--MITES) (MIRA 14:7)

KIRBYEVA, A.S.

Some data on the hydrochemistry of Rybinsk Reservoir. Trudy Biol.
sta. "Borok" no.2:335-350 '55. (MLRA 9:6)
(Rybinsk Reservoir) (Water--Analysis)

KIREYEVA, A.V.

AUTHOR: Kireeva, A.V., Kulikova, I.M., Plotnikova, K.G. and²⁴³
Smirnov, N.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Seversk
Metallurgical Works.

TITLE: Preparation of ChM admixtures for the pickling of sheet iron.
(Podgotovka zashchitnoy prisadki ChM pri travlenii zhesti.)

PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist),
1957, No. 1, p. 31, (U.S.S.R.)

A petroleum distillation product (ChM), used for protecting the metal surface during sheet-iron pickling, requires pre-treatment. The use of hydrochloric acid (s.g. 1.17) instead of sulphuric acid for the pre-treatment gave a cleaner and more active admixture, a cleaner metal surface after pickling and also a better quality tin plate.

133-8-15/28

AUTHORS: Smirnov, N.S., Kireyeva, A.V. and Bokareva, T.B. (Technician).

TITLE: Methods of decreasing the need for retinning of tin plate.
(Puti sokrashcheniya povtornogo luzheniya beloy zhesti).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), No. 8, 1957, p. 731 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Causes of the formation of defects on a tinned surface were studied. It was established that the main cause of defects which require retinning of sheets, are impurities on the surface of sheets, namely pickling products (iron salts) and organic substances (lubricants, pickling additives). In order to decrease the proportion of defects an additional washing combined with the brushing of sheets (after the magnetic feeder) is proposed. I.M. Kulikova and R.G. Roze participated in the investigation.

ASSOCIATION: Severskiy Metallurgical Works. (Severskiy Metallurgicheskiy Zavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KIRBYEVA, A.Ya., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Use of the index method in public health statistics. Uch. Zap. Mosk.
ekon.-stat. inst. 6:56-69 '55. (MIRA 10:4)

(PUBLIC HEALTH--STATISTICS)

ZOTINA, R.S.; KIREYEVA, A.Ya.; FABRIKANT, L.D.; STAVSKIY, A.T., red.;
KAPRALOVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Collection of problems in mathematical statistics and
probability theory] Sbornik zadach po matematicheskoi statistike
i teorii veroiatnostei. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1962. 183 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Mathematical statistics) (Probabilities)

L 02437-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v) IJP(c) EM/WW
ACC NR: AP6026740

SOURCE CODE: UR/0198/66/002/005/0019/0022

AUTHOR: Kireyeva, G. B. (Tula)

ORG: Tula Polytechnic Institute (Tul'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

38
B

TITLE: A qualitative analysis of the stability of a circular cylindrical panel under radial pressure

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 19-22

TOPIC TAGS: shell structure stability, critical pressure, stress analysis, *CYLINDRIC SHELL STRUCTURE*

ABSTRACT: A panel cut from a circular cylindrical shell by radial planes is considered. A homogeneously distributed pressure of a given intensity acted upon the surface of the panel. The interior radius of the panel and the panel thickness are known. The shell material is considered incompressible, the directional tensors of stress and deformation were set to coincide. A stability condition is derived mathematically. With appropriate simplifications, it can be reduced to the classical stability condition. Upon analyzing the stability condition, it was found that the critical load increases in proportion to the ratio: shell thickness/radius. This brings about a qualitatively new conclusion as to the panel behavior during loss of stability. While the validity of the developed qualitative relations largely depends on the validity of the assumptions, the obtained stability condition can be applied for the determination of

Card 1/2

L 02437-67

ACC NR: AP6026740

the critical dimensions of flat panels only. Thus, for linearly-elastic material, the h/R ratio will not exceed 0.1, if the central angle of the panel, in accordance with the obtained stability condition, is not larger than 0.105. Orig. art. has: 18 formulas, 1 figure.

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L 21842-66 EWA(h)/EWP(h)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/ETG(m)-6/EWP(m)/EWP(r) IJP(s)

ACC NR: AP6011328 EM/WW

SOURCE CODE: UR/0198/66/002/003/0010/0014

AUTHOR: Kireyeva, G. B. (Tula)

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TITLE: Stability of a cylindrical shell made of nonlinearly deformable material

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: shell, cylindrical shell, shell stability, shell buckling, linear elastic material, nonlinear elastic material

ABSTRACT: The buckling of a circular hollow cylinder subjected to uniform longitudinal compression forces distributed along its face edges is investigated, assuming considerable axial deformations. The material of the cylinder is nonlinearly elastic; an axially symmetric mode of buckling is considered, assuming a membrane-stress state prior to buckling. An equation in variations (in terms of linear and nonlinear components of the generalized stress and strain tensors) which describes the stability of the basic stress-strain state is analyzed without consideration of mass forces, assuming the coincidence of directional stress and strain tensors. The stresses and strains in the prebuckling state are added to those generated by buckling, and expressions for generalized stresses and strains are derived, assuming the preservation of initial principal axes and the smallness of additional displacements during buckling. The initial general equation of stability is rewritten, and a

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fifth-order differential equation with boundary conditions is obtained from it by means of integration and certain transformations. An expression which determines the attainment of the state of buckling is derived from this equation, and the stability of shells of various geometric parameters made of linearly and of non-linearly elastic materials is discussed and illustrated by diagrams. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 formulas. [VK]

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